COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016 ON NPAs OF SELECTED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA

A Synopsis

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INTRODUCTION

The expansion and development of any economy are supported by the banking sector. India's banking system differs greatly from that of other Asian countries due to the nation's distinct geographic, social, and economic qualities.

By encouraging savings and investment, banks may help the economy grow by making up for a lack of capital. A strong banking system makes the communities tiny, dispersed savings available for investment in profitable businesses. Any economic growth strategy must place capital in a strategic position. Large-scale economic development is not conceivable without sufficient levels of capital formation. Lack of capital, which results from inadequate community savings, is a crucial aspect of an economy that is still in its infancy. The banks practice a level of discrimination that not only assures their own safety but also ensures the best possible use of the community's financial resources. We can observe that India's economic growth has been accompanied by a tremendous rise in bank deposits—as well as bank branches. By mobilizing community financial resources and directing them to flow in the proper directions, banks have therefore come to play a significant and beneficial role in fostering economic development. The Indian banks are now actively supporting the nation's economic growth.

The Reserve Bank of India, the nation's central bank and regulatory body, is responsible for overseeing the banking sector in India.

Financial Structure:

The following institutions make up the Indian financial system:

1. Commercial banks

a. Public sector

b. Private sector

c. Foreign banks

d. Cooperative institutions

(i) Urban cooperative banks (ii) State cooperative banks (iii) Central cooperative banks

2. Financial institutions

a. All-India financial institutions (AIFIs)

b. State financial corporations (SFCs)

c. State industrial development corporations (SIDCs)

3. Non-Banking financial companies (NBFCs)

4. Capital market intermediaries

About 92 percent of the country’s banking segment is under State control while the balance comprises private sector and foreign banks.

Effect of Liberalization on the Financial System

In 1992–1993, a thorough restructuring of the economic system was started, including industry deregulation, liberalization of foreign direct investment policies, public enterprise reforms, taxation system changes, trade liberalization, and banking sector reforms. Commercial banks, capital markets, and non-banking financing enterprises have all undergone financial sector changes. The goal of financial market reforms has been to strengthen the markets' foundation by addressing their fundamental flaws. Reforms to the money and foreign currency markets have sought to widen and deepen them.

The economy has been liberalized since 1992–1993, and reform initiatives have started. As a result, the financial sector is becoming more market-oriented. Widespread information dissemination, lower transaction costs, and the distribution of money to the most productive users are all indications of market efficiency. In addition, removing governmental influence from the banking sector has been a key component of economic reforms. Improved financial viability and institutional sturdiness are other goals of the economic changes. Every nation's ability to prosper economically depends on having a well-managed and effective financial sector. India requires a lot of assistance and a strong banking system in order to achieve amazing prosperity across the board because it is both the largest independent democracy in the world and a burgeoning economic powerhouse.

The banking system in India has undergone significant change as a result of the financial sector reforms that were started in 1991 by the then-prime minister, Mr. P. V. Narsimha Rao, and the finance minister, Dr. (Mr.) Manmohan Singh, with the aim of further boosting the economic structure of the nation.

The financial system has undergone an extraordinary shift over the past three decades, which has helped it accomplish a number of successes. One of the factors contributing to India's development was the fact that it no longer restricted its activities to urban centres or major metropolitan areas but also extended out to our nation's most rural and distant regions.

Though the government has relaxed some of its regulations to promote the banking industry, it is crucial to remember that with the introduction of LPG in India, the post-economic reforms exposed a severe barrier to its growth as a Non-Performing Asset. As a result, when the Reserve Bank of India imposed prudential standards in line with the Narasimham committee's recommendations in the financial year 1992–1993, the idea of NPA emerged as a current concern in the banking industry.

Non-Performing Assets (NPAS) – **Non-Performing Assets (NPAS)** – Assets that provide recurring revenue are referred to as performing assets. Non-performing assets are those that do not provide regular revenue. NPAs are further categorized by the RBI according to the criteria into sub-standard, dubious, and loss assets. When an asset, especially one that is leased, stops producing income for the bank for a predetermined amount of time, it is considered non-performing.

Gross NPA Vs Net NPA Gross NPA is an advance that is nevertheless included in banks' books of accounts despite the fact that it is deemed irrecoverable due to provisions the bank has made. When calculating Net NPA, Gross NPA is reduced by factors like unpaid interest, partial payments, and accounts held in suspense.

NPAs are assets for which principal or interest payments have been past due for 90 days or more, according to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Sub - standard assets, doubtful assets, and loss assets are the three categories of assets that the RBI has designated as NPAs. If an NPA stays unpaid for a duration of less than or equal to 12 months, it is

considered a sub- standard asset. A similar definition of a doubtful asset is one that has remained an NPA for more than 12 months. Asset losses are not written off since the loss has already been determined.

The major cause for the NPA can be attributed to:

- incorrect choice of borrower's actions
- Poor credit rating system
- Industrial issue
- ineffective borrower management
- Ineffective credit administration and monitoring
- Poor bank follow-up, Market contraction and recession.
- Uncertainties and natural calamities.

NPAs Effect on Banking Operations: In addition to the size of its balance sheet, a bank's efficiency is also determined by the rate of return on its assets. Banks do not receive interest revenue from NPAs. Rather, Banks must also set aside money from their present profits for NPA contingencies.

The following are the ways that NPAs negatively affect return on assets:

a. Bank interest income will decrease, and it should only be recorded on a receipt basis.

b. The provision for doubtful debts and the subsequent write-off of those debts as bad debts have a negative impact on banks' profits.

c. There is a decreased return on investment (ROI).

d. The inclusion of NPAs in the capital adequacy ratio's calculation disturbs the computation.

d) The Cost of Capital will increase.

f. The gap between assets and liabilities will expand.

b. It restricts how the money is recycled.

Reporting of NPAs

After the audit completion, banks are required to report on NPAs on March 31 each year. The bank's global portfolio, including advances made at overseas branches, would be related to the NPAs. The amount maintained in the interest suspense account should always be represented as a deduction from gross NPAs as well as gross advances in order to arrive at the net NPAs whenever NPAs are reported to the RBI. The amount of interest owed on non-performing advance accounts that banks who do not keep Interest Suspense accounts are able to provide as a footnote to the report. To avoid any distortion in the stated amount of NPAs, the amount of technical write-off, if any, should be subtracted from the outstanding gross advances and gross NPAs.The non-performing assets (NPAs), also known as bad loans, have steadily piled up on the balance sheet of the Indian banking industry over the last several years.

THE RISE AND FALL OF BAD LOANS (Gross NPA of Bank as % of Gross Advances)
Even though the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Act (IBC) was implemented in 2016 and required banks to maintain significant provisions for bad loans, the impact of IBC on NPAs was not felt until 2018. However, the proportion thereafter experienced a sharp decline from 11.50% in 2018 to 5.97% in 2022. (Source: RBI)

INDIA POSITION IN BAD LOANS (NPAs as a % of loans - Gross NPA ratio)
In terms of the percentage of defaulted loans, India is in second place (5.9%), behind Russia (8.3%). As a percentage of their total loans, the other nations had NPAs of 5.2% in South Africa, 2.7% in France, 2.6% in Indonesia, 1.8% in China, 1.6% in Malaysia, 1.6% in the UK, and 1.1% in the US. (Source from: CARE EDGE FY 22)

NPA AND BANKRUPTCY RELATED LAWS: A BIRD'S EYE VIEW

Any nation's legal system is always crucial to its ability to thrive economically. If the nation's legal system is well-designed and well implemented, then the nation's international standing will undoubtedly be solid.

In accordance with the recommendations made by the Narasimham Committee reports I and II to address the credit monitoring procedure being implemented and pursued by the banks and financial institutions, the RBI introduced the concept of NPA to represent a bank's true financial health in its balance sheet.

The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (DRT), and **The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, (SARFAESI), Lok Adalat, Banking Regulation Act,1949** were passed by the Government of India to further strengthen the recovery of dues by banks and financial institutions.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), which allows for the speedy commencement and resolution of bankruptcy procedures against defaulters, was passed by the Indian Parliament in 2016 with the goal of addressing the NPA issue. The implementation of the IBC is India's second-most important legal change after the Goods and Services Tax.

The Provincial Insolvency Act of 1920 and the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act of 1909 are both repealed by the Code. Additionally, it modifies the 11 Acts listed below:

The Indian Partnership Act, 1932, The Central Excise Act of 1944, the Income Tax Act of 1961, the Customs Act of 1962, the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act of 1993, the Finance Act of 1994, the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act of 2002, the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Repeal Act of 2003, the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act of 2002, the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, The Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, The Companies Act, 2013.

The RBI introduced the insolvency and bankruptcy code and swiftly implemented corrective measures to shorten the recovery period as a result of the rise in NPA during the past ten years. The law was introduced to assemble the several bankruptcy and insolvency statutes.

This was a significant step towards the expansion and stability of the Indian banking industry. Although other nations have similar laws already, India's adoption of IBC places it in the growth race with other large nations like the US, UK, and Germany.

INSOLVENCY LAWS IN UK AND US

Regulatory Framework in UK

The establishment of unified insolvency legislation in the United Kingdom was advocated in the 1982 report of the Insolvency Law Review Committee, Insolvency Laws and Practice (often referred to as "the Cork Report"). In the end, the UK's Insolvency Act, 1986 was passed, which covers both types of insolvency administrations, including corporate restructuring. The Insolvency Act of 1986 establishes

the legal foundation for insolvency in the UK. The Act stipulates that failing businesses must either be liquidated or put through an insolvency procedure in order to be saved as going concerns.

US Bankruptcy laws

Following America's independence from England in 1776, bankruptcy rules in the English colonies in America and in the American states were modeled after the English bankruptcy system.The "Bankruptcy Code" was passed by the US Congress in 1978. Since it was enacted, the Bankruptcy Code, which is contained in title 11 of the United States Code, has undergone numerous amendments. The same federal statute is applied in all bankruptcy proceedings.The Federal Regulations of Bankruptcy Procedure (commonly referred to as the "Bankruptcy Rules") and local rules of each bankruptcy court control the procedural components of the bankruptcy procedure. A collection of formal forms for use in bankruptcy cases can be found in the Bankruptcy Rules.The formal legal processes for handling people and enterprises' debt issues are outlined in the Bankruptcy Code, Bankruptcy Rules, and local rules.

MOTIVATION OF STUDY

Any nation's banking system is crucial to the expansion and stability of its economy. India, a dynamic nation, undergoes changes every day. Despite the numerous rules that were enacted for bankruptcy and insolvency separately during the past ten years, banks in India were unable to lower NPA levels. Due to the promise of a quicker recovery period, the 2016 introduction of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy code, which unified all these rules into one, was a comfort for both borrowers and lenders. The code has been in place for six years, making now the ideal time to examine its results. The necessity to enhance the standard of the code that has been enforced and the stakeholders' curiosity about the effects that this law has had on India's banking sector over the last six years serve as the driving forces behind this study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

National and International Reviews are as follows:

S.no	Author/s Name& Year	Title of the paper	Journal & Publisher	Research Methodology	Findings
1	Priyanka Mohnani ,Monal Deshmukh, April 2013	A Study of Non-Performing Assets on Selected Public and Private Sector Banks	International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR), India Online ISSN: 2319-7064	The secondary data gathered from RBI reports and other sources is analyzed using descriptive	The level of NPAs for the chosen banks has marginally decreased throughout the chosen time frame.

				analysis on an Excel spreadsheet..	
2	Nitin Arora, Nidhi Grover Arora, Kritika Kanwar, August 2018	"Non-performing assets and technical efficiency of Indian banks:ametafrontier analysis"	Benchmarking: An International Journal, Emerald Publishing Ltd.	81 Indian commercial banks' technical efficacy was examined using a meta frontier analysis. The case-and-control model was applied.	The observed OTE (overall technical efficiency) level for public sector banks is higher than the observed OTE (overall technical efficiency) level without NPAs. The OTE has increased for domestic and private sector banks after taking NPAs into account.

3	Karampal Narwal, Shweta Pathneja, 2020	Banking Industry and Non-Performing Assets: A Literature Review	International Journal of Banking, Risk and Insurance 8 (1) 2020, 1-14	The study took a comprehensive approach, beginning with a basic understanding of NPA and moving on to explore the drivers, corruption, and governance as well as potential solutions such diversification, securitization, and others.	There has been an upsurge in debts intentionally not being repaid. A legal setting is necessary in order to address the NPA problem. Few studies have looked at emerging economies in relation to NPA, and more research on the impact of governance is needed to partially solve this issue.
4	Chaitra K.S, Vasu V, 2018	Comparative Study on Non-Performing Assets Of Selected Private And Public Sector Banks	International Research Journal of Management Sociology & Humanity (IRJMSH)	Ratio analysis and trend analysis were used as a method to collect and analyze both primary and secondary data on	According to research, ICICI, a private bank, had experienced the largest growth of NPA as far as individual NPAs are concerned.

				banks in the public and private sectors. Ratios such Gross NPAS, Net NPAs, and Return on Assets were examined.	Public sector banks, however, have the highest rate of increase in NPA.
5	Dr. Suresh Kumar Kashyap, Hemanth Kumar Reddy Marreddy , Johnson AmoakohAddae, Rohit Bansal' 2020	Non-Performing Assets and Profitability Of Indian Banks: A Review	European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine ISSN 2515-8260 Volume 7, Issue 8, 2020	A thorough study of the literature was conducted in the context of NPAs in the Indian banking industry.	When compared to private sector banks, the growth of NPAs had a greater impact on public sector banks. Poor credit management practices were discovered to be the main cause of intentional default.

6	Dr. Madan Lal Bhasin	Galloping Non-Performing Assets Bringing a Stress on India's Banking Sector: An Empirical Study of an Asian Country	International Journal of Management Sciences and Business Research, March-2017 ISSN (2226-8235) Vol-6, Issue 3	Analytical research using secondary source data from the Times series. The data were examined using ratio analysis as a tool.	Public sector banks had the largest percentage of NPAs, followed by foreign and private banks.
7	Srijan Anant, Aayushi Mishra, 2019	A Study of Insolvency And Bankruptcy Code And Its Impact On Macro Environment Of India	International Journal of Engineering Development and Research (IJEDR), 2019 | Volume 7, Issue 3 | ISSN: 2321-9939, Sage Publications	For the descriptive study, secondary data on IBC codes were utilized.	IBC either directly or indirectly assisted Indian banks in resolving stressed assets.
8	Ms. Richa Banerjee, Mr. Deepak Verma , Prof. (Dr.) Bimal Jaiswal, 2018	Non-Performing Assets: A Comparative Study of the Indian Commercial Banks	International Journal of Social Relevance & Concern ISSN-2347-9698 Volume 6 Issue 2 February 2018	The trajectory of NPAs, ROAs, and asset quality were studied using ratio analysis as a technique.	Private sector banks' credit manageme nt practises were superior than those of public sector banks.

9	P. Arul Moli, 2017	Non-Performing Assets- A Review On The Problems And Solution Taken By Banks In India	International Journal of Advance Research	The growth of NPAs was examined using trend analysis.	In addressing NPAs, private sector banks performed more effectively than public sector banks, despite the fact that NPAs showed a positive trend over the research period.
10	C.S.Balasubramaniam	Non-Performing Assets And Profitability Of Commercial Banks In India: Assessment And Emerging Issues	National Monthly Refereed Journal Of Research In Commerce &Management, Academia.	Utilizing secondary data, evaluated the NPA and profitability trends for a few selected banks.	All of the banks under consideration have large levels of NPAs, and managing profitability is undoubtedly difficult for banks to achieve.

11	Sovik Mukherjee, 2019	Non-performing assets of banks and economic growth vinculum in the era of globalization: The Indian experience	International Journal of Business Ecosystem & Strategy 1(3) (2019) 19-31	In order to examine the secondary data gathered from the Indian Bank Database, a GMM model was used. Unit root tests and stationary tests were employed..	It was assessed that the implement ation of rigorous lending standards might make the recession, a slower growth rate, and an elevated level of NPAs even worse.
12	Fareed Ahmed' 2017	Specific Determinants of Non-Performing Assets	International Journal of Research in Management, Economics and Commerce, ISSN 2250-057X, Impact Factor: 6.384, Volume 07 Issue 11, November 2017, Page 64-70	Using SPSS, correlation and linear regression analytical techniques were used.	Gross advances, advances with lags, and the credit deposit percentage with NPAs all had a significant positive impact.
13	Aswini K. Mishra | Shikhar Jain | Mohammad Abid | Manogna R L, 2019	Macro-economic determinants of non-performing assets in the Indian banking system: A panel data analysis	International journal of Finance and Economics, Wiley publications	Regression Model for Panel Data	NPAs and relative efficiency were found to be significantl y different between banks in the public and private sectors.

14	Santosh Kumar Das and Khushboo Uppal 2021	NPAs and profitability in Indian banks: an empirical analysis	Future Business Journal, Springer Open, 2021	Panel data analysis Method being utilized to calculate the variables that have impacted the banks' profitability.	Bank profitability is adversely impacted by NPAs. To enhance profitability and lower operational costs associated with recovering NPAs, banks must reduce their NPAs.
15	VarunaAgarwala and Nidhi Agarwala' 2019	A critical review of non-performing assets in the Indian banking industry	Rajagiri Management Journal, 2019 - emerald.com	The RBI website is used to gather secondary data. Gross NPAs' mean growth rate is calculated statistically using the geometric mean.	Although the growth rate of NPAs in the private sector banks is lower than that of public sector banks, private sector banks managed their NPAs better than public sector banks.
16	Esther Tensingh, Dr. Suresha B	A study on the impact of insolvency	Journal of Emerging Technologies and	Quantitative information	The increase in advances

		and bankruptcy code, 2016 on indian commercial banks- a pre and post event analysis	Innovative Research (JETIR)www.jetir.org, June 2019, Volume 6, Issue 6	gathered from secondary sources was analyzed using a correlation and regression model using SPSS and Excel sheets.	caused a considerable rise in non-performing loans in private sector banks, but due to government measures, the impact on public sector banks was less noticeable. Finding for module 2: There is a negative association between NPAs and bank profitability in both industries. Finding 3: From 2018, there has been an increase in the recovery rate. Prior to that, PSBs sustained losses due to a larger need for reserves for stressed assets in 17–18.
17	VatsalDipakbhaiRuparelAnd Jay ManojbhaiVanzara, 2020.	Impact of Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016 on Commercial Banks	International Journal of Legal Science and Innovation [ISSN 2581-9453]	For the descriptive research, secondary data on IBC codes	The IBC regulation served as a catalyst in addressing NPAs,

				were utilized.	which are the primary issue facing all commercia l banks.
18	Shivam Goel 2017	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016: Problems & Challenges	Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research (IJIR) Vol-3, Issue-5, 2017 ISSN: 2454-1362, http://www.onlinejo urnal.in	Extensive analysis of bankruptc y and insolvency literature that is available from secondary sources.	The 2016 Code is a significant step towards providing umbrella legislation for the laws pertaining to insolvency resolution, bankruptcy , and liquidation for both people and businesses as well as corporate entities.
19	Pandey, Ashish,2016	The Indian Insolvency and Bankruptcy Bill: A Squandered Opportunity	Online at https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/71698/ MPRA Paper No. 71698, posted 04 Jun 2016 06:22 UTC	Exploratio n of secondary data sources.	The bill does not specify any minimum recovery standards or requiremen ts for prior experience before an IPR can be appointed so that they can maximize the

					revenues of the liquidation.
20	Dr. Fareed Ahmed	Assessing the Effectiveness of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code	International Journal of Research in Engineering, IT and Social Sciences, ISSN 2250-0588, Impact Factor: 6.565, Volume 11 Issue 01, January 2021, Page 1-13	a research analysis using secondary sources	Around 63.2% of the total amount collected through all channels combined is made up by the amount recovered through IBC. In just 4 years, it has achieved impressive strides in the handling of insolvency.

THE RESEARCH GAP

The nation has always placed a high premium on studying NPAs in the banking sector, and as a result, numerous scholars have examined the various rules that the government has put in place to address the issue. A relatively new law that has never been used in India is the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code of 2016. Thus, there has not been much research on its effect on the NPAs in the Indian banking industry.

NECESSITY OF THE STUDY:

We can better appreciate the changes that have occurred in the banking industry over the past five to six years by comparing the period before and after the introduction of the IBC. It is important to research how the IBC has affected the banking industry to see whether it has benefited more than just financial institutions. It is crucial to examine this to see how it offers a specific resolution process to handle bankruptcy crises in banks, insurance companies, and other institutions in the financial industry. It has taken some time for bankruptcy laws around the world to become stable. It can benefit the economy if implemented properly and in a timely manner

PROPOSED OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH STUDY:

In a way, NPA is not an event because it pervades the banking industry over time rather than just appearing and disappearing at a certain moment. Hence, despite the vast amount of information on the issue that is available globally, a constant updating is necessary right now. Over the years, academics have looked at NPA from a variety of angles, including their composition, the economy at large and bank-specific and NPA-affecting factors, as well as how NPA affects banks' profitability and liquidity. The following goals are said to have been accomplished by the current study:

1. To comprehend the numerous causes of the bank's rising NPAs.
2. To research the patterns of non-performing assets in India's commercial banks, both private and public
3. To research how the IBC's introduction has affected the Indian banking industry.
4. To examine NPAs during the pre-IBC period.
5. To examine NPAs in the post-IBC period.

HYPOTHESIS

1. H_{01}: Advances have no significant effect on the non-performing assets of the selected private sector banks.
   H_{a1}: Advances have a significant effect on the non-performing assets of the selected private sector banks.

2. H_{02}: Advances have no significant effect on the non-performing assets of the selected public sector banks.
   H_{a2}: Advances have a significant effect on the non-performing assets of the selected public sector banks.

3. H_{03}: The Profitability ratios of the selected private sector banks are not significantly impacted by non-performing assets.
   H_{a3}: The Profitability ratios of the selected private sector banks are significantly impacted by non-performing assets.

4. H_{04}: The Profitability ratios of the selected public sector banks are not significantly impacted by non-performingassets.
   H_{a4}: The Profitability ratios of the selected public sector banks are significantly impacted by non-performing assets.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

A. Sampling Design

The present study would employ the deliberate sampling technique. Using this sampling technique, specific world units are deliberately or consciously chosen to create a sample that accurately represents the population.

1. Sample Size:

Each from the public and private sectors, the top 5 banks will be selected. It will include:

Public Sector Banks	Private Banks
1. SBI 2. Central Bank of India 3. Bank of Baroda 4. UCO Bank 5. Bank of India	1. HDFC Bank 2. ICICI Bank 3. Axis Bank 4. Kotak Mahindra 5. Yes Bank

2. **Sample Selection** Convenience sampling with the total assets based on the most recent balance sheet as a selection criterion.

3. **The timeframe of the study:**
The study will be conducted for five years prior to and following the 2016 Insolvency and Bankruptcy Law.

B. Statistical Design

Quantitative research to be undertaken, and both private and public commercial banks in India would be the study's population.

Data Type and Sources: The type of data to be used for this research will be secondary data gathered from credible sources like the RBI, articles from economic surveys, bank journals, and bank reports. references from a variety of literature, including "Professional Banker" (magazines) Financial Reports and Websites.

C. Data Analysis & Presentation Tools

i. Tools for Presentation: Graphical and tabular modes will be employed for the presentation of data and findings.

ii. Analytical Tools: Correlation and Regression models will be used to analyze the data. Excel and SPSS will be the statistical tools to be employed to conduct the analysis.

CONSTRAINTS OF STUDY

- The general human limitations will impact the study.
- Only secondary data will be used for the entire data analysis. Any bias in secondary data will lead to erroneous analysis.
- The proposed study will only encompass a limited number of Indian public and private sector banks.
- The analysis of ten private and public banks would be used to draw the conclusion; additional banks could be added in the future to address other critical issues.
- Another limitation on the study could be the ten-year time frame, which includes both the pre-IBC era and the post-IBC era.
- The research analyses only the trend and volume of non-performing assets (NPA) in various public and private banks.

PROPOSED CHAPTER PLAN

Chapter No	Chapter Name
Chapter 1	Introduction (Indian Banking sector, NPAs, IBC 2016)
Chapter 2	Literature Review (National and International Reviews)
Chapter 3	Research Methodology
Chapter 4	Data Analysis and Presentation
Chapter 5	Findings, Conclusion and Scope for Further Research Studies.

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